

Ms. B. 9. 1 (18)

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(phelps)

*Report of the
Committee on Colonization.*

March 1829.

Miscellaneous facts.

In 1822 t Colony had a Miss. Soc. of 46 members, paying one doll each, annually.

"There are not we believe a 100 men in Virg. who do not hope th their posterity may one day find it fit to relieve themselves of this curse" [slavery]. J. B. Harrison Esq. Lynchburg Aux. Dir.

Mr Hodsdon, saw numerous gangs of slaves on their way to t Miss. Country - It is estimated th as many as 5000 are annually sent into th part of t country from Mary & Virg. - See his travels through t U. States.

From t single port of Nantes in France, in 1826, 30 vessels were fitted out for t Slave trade.

The natives in Bornou part with those slaves, who have lived with them for some time with great reluctance, one of them came into Mr Clapp. tent one morning with tears in his eyes saying th. he had just sold one of his female slaves, regretting it very much, but he said "I devil had got into her & what could he do" - See Clapp. —

The slave & all t property he may nominally possess is wholly at t disposal of t master

Decrease of slaves in So. Carolina. (See Journal of Comm. April.)

Alabama.

Mr Christmas. Slavery in N. Orleans.

Written at Andover.

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Report of the Colonization Com. of the
Society of Inquiry - March - 1829 -

[The ^{high} story of the African's wrongs, though often heard, must still be repeated. For it is now & has ever been, true that every advantage, gained in this contest of humanity & justice with ignorance, prejudice & self-interest, has been warmly contested by the enemies of African rights & has only served to show the magnitude of the obstacles yet to be overcome.] The Committee on Colonization (therefore) in making their annual report would call your attention anew to the scheme of colonization; believing it to be one of the most prominent, if not the only effectual means of restoring to the African his long lost rights. As facts are always the most stubborn arguments our report will be little else than a compilation of facts, in view of which we hope to establish the following propositions.

- I The scheme of colonization is practicable
- II. It is desirable on account of certain evil still to be removed — — — — — and — — — — —
- III. It is the only scheme adequate to remove these evils.

I The scheme of Colonization is practicable.

The single and only design of ^{the} American Col. Society is to "colonize with their consent the free people of colour now in our land, in Africa". Every thing connected with this design you will at once see is voluntary. No compulsion to the free black - No intercourse with slaves or interference with the rights of masters. such a scheme is practicable. [The world has been peopled by Colonization. Our own country was thus peopled. The French, Portuguese, Spanish & English have long had settlements on the Coast of Africa. America too has one. Why may not this one become an hundred? Call to mind the little handful of daring spirits who first planted colonies of freemen on the shores of these U States & then cast your eye over the happy millions that now people the land, & say if there be a reason why benighted Africa ~~that~~ cannot be peopled in the same manner.] Facts however are better than speculations. ~~The colony~~ Liberia at first contained only one solitary settlement. It has now 8 or 10. It is in the highest degree prosperous. In 9 years, although for the most part struggling for existence, it exhibits a population exceeding 12.00, of active & enterprising freemen. Though called to deep mourning, during the past year by the death of Mr Ashmun, & if report be true, of the Rev Lot Carey, still its prosperity continues. Every month adds to it some new

resources acquisitions, discloses some new resources
or produces some new, valuable improvement." It contains the "principle of its own growth". The public moneys which are expended, after assisting for a limited time the new colonists, go ultimately into ~~public~~ permanent public buildings & other public improvements. Very few of the colonists receive direct support from them. [The grand secret of prosperity is the industry of the colony] says Mr Ashmun "It is the labor ^{the industry} of the colonists which supports them, & which consequently sustains the colony itself". For the encouragement of Agriculture, the colonists have an Agricultural Society, which meets weekly to discuss practical questions relating to the subject, & to report improvements. The great source of wealth, however, is their coasting commerce & their trade with the interior. During the past year, a vast extent of territory, of the most fertile soil, has been purchased of the neighboring tribes; by means of which direct intercourse with the interior is much improved. A treaty made with King Boatwain secures the opening of an easy trade route to the distance of 150 miles into the interior. Beyond this the roads are said to be good as far as Simbuctoo. Facts equally interesting show a corresponding increase in their coasting

commerce. Seven, new, [decked] schooners have been built the present year & gone out under the flag of the colony. [The net annual profits of one such schooner employed by Mr Ashmun were \$4,700]. A packet also, has been built sufficient to accommodate 20 passengers & their baggage has been built this year, & commenced plying between Monrovia & Baldwell. Hence the demand for mechanical labor is very great & wages are very high. "Most of the mechanics of long standing, employ from 4 to 12 apprentices or journeymen. Some of these individuals, who left this country poor, are now worth from 4 to 10,000 dollars."

"Seldom," say the colonists, is one harbor clear of European or American shipping; & the bustle & thronging of our streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller seaports of the U. States." In 1827 a gentleman in Portland in regular trade with the colony, landed a cargo worth \$8,000 & received payment in 10 days. 5000 lbs of Liberia coffee has been lately offered for sale in Richmond. These two last facts are of no small importance, viewed in connexion with the future prospects of our infant colony. Let an direct & extensive Commerce be once opened & carried on between this country & Liberia, & not to mention the diminished expense of the transportation of those emigrants sent out by the society, who dare predict that 10000 will not at their own expense emigrate to that

house of the oppressed? Twenty three thousand, many of them, almost as degraded and penniless as the free black, emigrated to the U. States in 1827. Six thousand free blacks also, emigrated in one year to Hayti. What hinders then, that the tide of emigration should not in the same way roll over benighted Africa?

Again the colony is based upon the inviolable foundation of ~~power~~ intelligence & religion.

Not less than 1400 dollars are annually expended for the support of schools - 1200 are paid by the colonists, by voluntary subscription. Every child or youth is provided with an appropriate school & required by law to attend until a certain age. Sabbath schools are also established for themselves & for the natives. The public library exceeds 1200 volumes. They have charitable institutions for the benefit of the natives - All classes attend public worship on the sabbath - Hence the sabbath is universally observed. The institutions ~~and~~ of religion are respected by all. Their happy influence is everywhere to be seen - Crimes are scarcely known. Profaneness & intemperance, instances of which are extremely rare, meet with universal reprobation. All who visit the colony give unequivocal testimony, that it is eminently a moral & religious community. The natives look upon it with wonder & surprise, and hardened foreigners have ^{there} seen with amazement, the wonderful influence of the religion of Jesus ~~as there exist~~ ~~it~~. Not only have these founders of a christian empire, on the coast of Africa been abundantly

The whole settlement of Monrovia is resolved into a Sunday School Society.

blessed in all their temporal interests but once at least the spirit of ^{God} grace has descended upon them with his life-giving influences, ~~not~~ releasing many of them from the servitude of sin & bringing them into the glorious liberty of the gospel. At that time (1825) he made a public profession of religion. [says Mr Ashmun,

"The holy author of our religion & salvation has made the hearts of a large portion of these people the temples of the divine spirit. God is known in his true character; his worship is celebrated in its purity. The doctrines of salvation, are received in their genuine simplicity by very many. Tears of affectionate joy or sorrow, are often seen to flow in the house of God, from hearts silently melting under the searching influence of his word. I have seen the profaneest foreigners, that have ever visited the colony, tremble with amazement & conviction."

Resting on such a foundation therefore the colony will ~~stand~~ ever remain, a standing testimony that the scheme of colonization is practicable. If any thing more ^{this proposition} is necessary in order to establish, we may look at the progress which the cause has already made in our own country.

When the Colonization Society was first formed in 1816, it was the terror of nearly all the slaveholding states, & the scorn & derision of multitudes in the free states. To the one it seemed the harbinger of insurrection & ruin to the other the [visionary] dream of enthusiasts. It is hardly necessary to say, that the scene is now changed.

The [stubborn & glorious] fact, that a prosperous, intelligent, & religious colony has been actually established, stands out in the view of the North & South. It is an argument which no ^{one} logic can resist: and, though there is even now a strange indifference on the subject at the North, & a deep rooted jealousy at the South, which cries stand off, it is yet true that both are rapidly vanishing before the march of truth. It is an interesting fact that a large majority of the Society's warmest friends, are citizens of the Slave-holding States; & also that a large portion of the Society's funds are received from the same States.

Said a Southern planter "If I had not a slave I should be a rich man." This feeling has found a place in more than one bosom. Such masters ~~however~~ ^{heretofore} could never emancipate their slaves except under such circumstances as rendered emancipation a curse rather than a blessing. Now however Liberia offers an asylum, where in connexion with ~~I~~ name, the emancipated slave can enjoy all the benefits of freedom. To this asylum more than 100 slaves, manumitted for the very purpose, have been already transported. The masters of 200 more stand ready to do the same; & many others are now taking measures to prepare their slaves for the enjoyment of freedom in their native land. Emigrants are not wanting - 400 were transported last year. 600 applications have been made & present. Patronage and funds are increasing. Two opposing editors have become friends. ~~Four of~~ The legislatures of 10 or 11 states have signified their approbation of the plan; & some of them have instructed their representatives ~~in~~ ^{to} use their influence

8.
in Congress to secure appropriations from the General Government. Maryland & Virginia - two slave-holding states, have made appropriations from their own funds. At the same time also private charity is dealing out her bounties with a more liberal hand. In every respect therefore the cause is advancing, if not rapidly at least surely.

At a price now paid for the transportation of emigrants, \$210.000 would remove the whole annual increase of free blacks & \$1.500.000, the whole annual increase of slaves, even supposing that not one individual paid a farthing of ^{this price, is on an average} expense himself. ^{\$30.} It is not to be supposed that a colony will be prepared to receive such an increase of ~~emigrants~~ of its numbers for many years to come - But (even) supposing every thing were ready for their reception, would their transportation be an Herculean task? It is only to carry to Africa annually 60.000 of her sons. For several years past, avaricious & blood-thirsty slave-traders have torn twice that number from that land & borne them to this Western world; & shall it be said, that the united energies of 12.000.000 of philanthropic freemen cannot effect one half as much? If a few hundred, or at most a few thousands of hardened slave-dealers have peopled North & South America & the West Indies with millions of slaves cannot united christian-dom send them back free & enlightened?

II. The scheme of Colonization is desirable on account of certain evils still to be removed.

Under this general proposition we propose to notice

1. The African Slave-trade. 2. The domestic slave-trade, & 3. The system of slavery in the U. States.

1. The scheme of colonization is desirable in order to put a stop to the African slave-trade.

It is not intended on the present occasion to detail the horrors of this inhuman traffic. Yet while (we) pass unnoticed - the ~~destruction of lives & property~~ - the cruelty of the ~~usage~~ traders - the distress of captive - their sufferings while on the coast or in the hold of a pestilential slave ship - the chains - the instruments of torture & the rendering of every native ~~atrocities~~ [in the foreign market] while (we) pass all these (we) cannot refrain from stating, it as a fact that the horrors of the slave trade ^{it is} as now carried on far exceed those of any former period of its existence. On board of several ships, which were captured two or three years since & carried into Sierra Leone, large dogs were found, which had been so trained, that at night they kept watch at the hatchways to prevent the slaves in the hold from having the least access to open air. The Brazil traders also evade the law, which regulates the number of slaves to be carried by any vessel according to its tonnage, by overrating the tonnage. Thus a ship called the *Natalia*, measuring only 99 tons & authorised, therefore to carry only 246 slaves, was rated at twice its real tonnage ⁽¹⁹⁸⁾ & authorised to carry twice the number of slaves. In this manner the hold of these ships are so crowded that it is absolutely

impossible to separate the sick & dying, from those in health. [Blackson]

I am aware that ~~the~~ Foreign Slave trade has not
 We are aware that after 1830 the slave trade will
 cease to have a legal existence among civilized nations.
 But experience tells us that it is one thing to abolish
 it on paper & quite a different thing to abolish it
 in fact. A few statements therefore showing the
 extent to which this traffic has been carried on for
~~a few~~ years past it is presumed will not be ill timed.

It appears from official documents that in
 in 1823-21,472 slaves were landed alive in t single port of Rio Janeiro.
 " 1824-26,563 - - - - - 1,500
 " 1826-35,966 - - - - - 2,247
 " 1827-41,384 - - - - - 1,965
 " 1827-41,384 - - - - - 1,643
 making 125,385 in all exported in 4 years to the 7,595
 single port of Rio Janeiro besides 7,595 who died on t
 passage. So late as Jan^y 1828. Small fast, sailing ves-
 sels found a ready sale in that port, & 12 were then
 fitting out for this traffic. The same month 2,100
 slaves were landed in Bahia another port of Brazil.
 In a letter dated last May the Rev. Sol Casey states
 that t slave trade in t neighborhood of t Sisters,
 was prevailing to an alarming extent & that from
 frequent information he thought it was consider-
 ably increasing in t neighboring ports. [Boston] [133,000 = 1000]

This trade is not confined as is commonly sup-
 posed to t western coast of Africa, but thousands also
 are annually ~~exported from the eastern coast~~ ^{exported from the eastern coast} of t same states
 & thousands more are carried north to Egypt & t
 Barbary states.

not less than 16,500 were exported in 1823 from the
 single port of Mozambique - In 1825 seven vessels
 were there at t same time preparing their cargoes
 for Rio Janeiro. The annual export from Quiliman
 another port on t eastern coast is at least 10,000.

Every part ~~there~~ then of that oppressed continent is now infested by & unprincipled & merciless traders in human flesh. For is he content with robbing Africa. He ^{sometimes} turns pirate - attacks other ships engaged in the same trade & murders the whites on board & takes possession of the slaves himself. Legislative enactments, enforced as they have been or may be by naval force will ever be inadequate to deter him from his inhuman trade. More than 16,000 slaves were introduced into Cuba in 1825 in defiance of law.

It is a singular & interesting fact, that the nations & rather remnants of nations, which now inhabit the coast of Africa have ^{made} much less advancement in the arts of civilized life than those of the interior. This is easily accounted for. The slave trade while it has almost depopulated the coast & shrouded the miserable beings, who remain in Pagan night, has not yet diffused its full amount of its withering influence over the interior. But this state of things is rapidly changing. The nations on the coast have long been unable to furnish a supply for the annual demand. Hence the trade has been yearly extending farther & farther into the interior until it has now reached the very heart of the continent. ^{It is exciting there, ten thousand petty wars between neighboring tribes & thus,} spreading desolation over the land. The advances towards civilization are vanishing - cities & provinces, one day teeming with multitudes of peaceful & happy inhabitants, the next are a desolate wilderness.

The following facts from Senham & Clapperton's travels in Africa in 1822-23 & 24 will give you some idea of the effects of these wars & of the extent &

in Africa

horrors of the interior trade. These enterprising
travellers proceeded from Tripoli, south to Bornou
to west to Suakatoos - a city a little east of Sindbad.

On arriving at the wells of Meshroo in the
desert, they found the ground strewn with human
skeletons - the slaves who had arrived exhausted with
thirst & fatigue. At sunset of same day, halting ~~near~~
at a well within half a mile of Meshroo, they found
there more than a hundred skeletons - Some of them
says Major Deucham, with a skin still remaining
attached to the bones - not even a little sand thrown
over them. The Arabs laughed heartily at my
expression of horror, & said "They were only blacks
human too! [Cursed their fathers] - and began knocking
about their limbs with the butt-ends of their firelocks,
saying, this was a woman! - This was a youngster!
- and such like unfeeling expressions. Across ~~the~~
The greater part of the unhappy people, of whom
these were the remains had formed the spoil of the
Sultan of Ferran a year before. It was assumed that
they had left Bornou with not above a quarter
allowance for each, & that more died from want
than from fatigue: They were marched off with
chains around their necks & legs: the most ro-
bust only arrived in Ferran, in a very debilitated
state; & were there fattened for the Tripoli slave-
market. Their camels not coming up until
night, the ^{party} bivouacked in the midst of these un-

earthed remains of the victims of persecution & ara-
bians that day. ^{side of only 26 miles they counted} ^{by skeletons beside those around}
the well. ^{the well} Speaking of some black hills, which they passed
The next night Loet budney, one of the party, says
The gloom of these places in the dark has something

ground & awful. We winded up, with 1 light of a moon not a quarter old & that lessened by a cloudy sky. Skeletons lay about, mangled in a shocking manner; here a leg, there an arm, joint, with their ligaments, at considerable distances from the trunk. Farther on in the desert. During two days previous to their arrival at the wells, El Hammar, they passed from 60 to 80 or 90 skeletons each day; but the numbers that lay about these wells say they were countless. These of live women, whose perfect & regular teeth bespoke them young were particularly shocking: their arms still remained clasped around each other as they had expired; although the flesh had long since perished by being exposed to the burning rays of the sun & the blackened bones only left: the hands of fingers & some of the sinews of the hand also remained; & part of the tongue of one of them still protruded through the teeth. On the next day, while dosing on his horse about noon, being overcome by the heat of the sun, Major Denham says "I was suddenly awakened by a crashing under my feet which startled me excessively. I found that my steed, without any sensation of shame or alarm, had stepped upon the perfect skeletons of two human beings - crushing their brittle bones under his feet; & by one leap of his foot disengaging a skull from the trunk, which rolled on like a ball before him. This event gave me a sensation which it took some time to remove: my horse was not for many days locked upon with the same regard as formerly." Such was the path over which these travellers passed, on their way to the interior. I took next at the state of the interior itself, & which

A Sheik who had been at war with t Sultan of Bornou offered him, among other things, 200 slaves as a price for peace. For many years the Sheik of Bornou has been ~~in~~ almost continually engaged in war with the Beqarmis & t Felatahs - the very warlike nations on his borders in his neighborhood. Within 8 years he ~~has~~ carried into slavery more than 30,000 of t Beqarmis besides burning their towns & villages. In 5 of his war expeditions or gharazies, as they are ~~now~~ called, at least 20,000 of t Beqarmis were slain, & as many as 15,000 carried into slavery. In one of these gharazies, a reconnoitering party went out one morning soon after daylight & returned about 3 P.M. bringing with them 800 women & children - the men having been principally slain.

Now is the top all on one side - Major Denham riding westward passed the ruins of Old Birnie, which is said to have formerly contained 200,000 inhabitants. ^{We saw, also} & upward of 30 other large towns, all raised to the ground by t Felatahs.

We are now speaking of that trade only which is carried on between the North of Africa & the interior. This owes its origin & its continuance to the enterprising & adventurous Moors, who while they pay, what is considered by t natives as a high price for slaves, often realize in t Zen, Bengari & Egypt, a profit of 500 per cent. They have a complete monopoly of all the trade ~~to~~ in their hands.

Financing therefore at all times a ready sale for slaves & realizing such a profit ^{of foreign manufacture} the refuse all other modes of payment for those articles, which are eagerly ~~but~~ sought by t natives, but which they can obtain from no other source. Hence slaves have become t ~~most~~ ^{article} ~~valuable~~ ^{article} of the great article of trade - the staple commodity.

2. The scheme of Colonization is desirable in order to put a stop to the domestic slave-trade.

~~We are~~ ^{I am} aware that the inter-territorial trade wh. is now extensively carried on between the diff. slave-holding states is a consequence perhaps a necessary one, of the system of slavery as it exists in the U. States. In the West Indies, where the rigors of servitude are more severe, & where consequently the increase among the slaves is scarcely sufficient to keep good the original stock, the trade has only a limited existence.

~~We are~~ ^{I am} also aware that the only influence which Colonization can exert in removing this evil is indirect. So far as it furnishes benevolent individuals with the means of emancipating their slaves so far it tends to undermine the system of slavery & to remove all the evils connected with it - of which the Domestic slave-trade is one. It is ^{not} ~~our~~ ^{my} design then, to criminate our brethren at the South or to maintain any direct or indirect connexion between the ~~scheme~~ of the scheme of Col. & the abolition of this trade while ~~we~~ ^{I detail} its horrors. ~~Our~~ ^{My} only design is to communicate so far as we are able a knowledge of an evil which is very often forgotten or ~~con-~~ ^{cerning} which little is known.

It is a fact, that in this boasted land of freedom, a traffic in human beings is carried on to an alarming extent - differing in no essential respect, from that which has spread desolation over the continent of Africa & which by a law of our land, doomed every American detected in carrying it on to certain death. We shall

notice ~~of~~ The ~~ways~~ in which the victims of this '7.
trade are procured & ~~the~~ The extent of ~~the~~ to which it
is carried on.

Purchase & kidnapping, are the modes of procuring
these victims. In the vicinity of some of our southern
cities individuals make it a regular business
to buy up slaves from the surrounding country, & to
keep them on hand ready to be disposed of to the first
negro driver who comes along. These persons
have standing advertisements in the papers, like
the following "We will give cash for 100 likely
young negroes of both sexes from 8 to 25 years of
age." Sometimes 8 or 10 of the negro drivers come
into the same district at the same time. Their
business is publicly known - Advertisements
that they wish to purchase meet you at every
corner. ^{That is} The Georgia or the Carolina men have
come, this throughout the whole slave population
like an electric shock. Every bosom is filled with
fear of being sold. Such is their dread of it, such
that they sometimes hide until the Carolina men are
gone; & in some instances when sold, they have
been known to maim themselves or commit suicide
rather than go. In the Dist. of Columbia - Mary-
& Del. masters sometimes reform their bad slaves
by threatening to sell them to the Georgia market
or to "Caroline" them.

Many slaves also having only a limited time to
serve are bought by the slave dealers & sent where
redress is hopeless.

Kidnapping is carried on to an alarming extent. The
condition & circumstances of the free black in the slave holding
states are peculiarly favorable to such a system of
oppression. On the least suspicion, whether real or pretended

he is imprisoned as a run-away slave. The testimony of other blacks is not admissible by law. With no means of procuring any other the unhappy man is called upon to disprove a charge, supported by no evidence but the color of his skin. The onus probandi is thrown upon the oppressed & not, as it should be, upon the oppressor. If under these circumstances he fail to establish his freedom he is sold into hopeless servitude to pay the fees for his imprisonment.

It is more common however to decoy & unsus-
-pecting victims to some retired spot on board
a vessel & then to seize & bind them. More than
20 free colored children were thus seized in City
of Philadelphia in 1825; & in 1827 two were stolen
in open day.

The slaves thus procured are driven over land
in gangs of 10, 20, 60 or an 100 or are conveyed
by water to t South, t refractory being chained
^{In one instance recently, 60 slaves were attached to one chain}
~~prevent~~ ^{as escape} ^{chain Columbia} so common
is such a gang ^{to} the sight of such gangs become
that no man thinks of inquiring into t validity
of title by which t owner holds them any more
than we should ^{into} t validity of t title by which a
d. England drove her cattle, he was driving
to market.

It is impossible to make a very accurate estimate
of the extent of this trade. It is however, great.

On main plantations in bay & ellany. it is found to be more profitable to raise slaves for t market, than the production of t soil. Many of the principal men in that country, actually derive their income from breeding slaves. Indeed a

Virginian himself, "estimates & returns of cash from the sale of Slaves in that State, as nearly equal to those derived from the produce of the soil."

In many of the slaveholding States, there are laws prohibiting the introduction of Slaves from other States, except by persons coming to settle in the State. In view of facts however see how these laws are observed.

A regular trade is open between Baltimore, Norfolk & Alexandria, & the Southern ports. Several vessels sail once or twice annually from each of these ports, with from 70 or 100 to 200 on board. At one time, traders from the western parts of Kent. bring immense droves of hogs to the South East & exchange them for Slaves. One of them informs us how to avoid the law prohibiting their introduction. "An oath only is ~~necessary~~ required, that the Slaves are brought into the State for the proper use of those who bring them, & the sale is easily effected by borrowing money, & giving the Slaves in pledge, with the condition, that in case the money is not repaid within a limited time, the pledge shall be forfeited." In Georgia so late as 1827. The State engineer, in the very face of law, proposed to the legislature, to employ a gang of 200 ~~Slaves~~ healthy & vigorous Slaves in the construction of some public work, presuming that such a gang could be purchased in Maryland or Virginia for \$80,000 delivered in Georgia.

The district of Columbia is the Antwerp of this trade. The public prisons & their keepers, as well as numerous private prisons are used to carry it on. When these are insufficient, ^{Slaves} they have more than once been literally, confined in pens in the open air.

29
[More than 2000 are supposed to be annually ^{exported} from that district, & more than 8000 by actual computation were carried into Georgia in 1817.]

But we have before us ^{the} tables showing an increase of ~~the~~ ^{the} slaves in several of the slave-holding states. We notice them for the purpose of showing that the progress of slavery is south, & that the vast increase of slaves in those states, cannot be accounted for, except on the supposition of an inter-territorial trade of vast extent.

In 1790 Mary. Virg. & N. Car. had $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole slave population but 30 years after i.e. in 1820 they had less than $\frac{1}{2}$.
In 1790 S. Car. Georg. Ala. Louis. & Miss. had only $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole slave population but in 30 years after i.e. in 1820 they had $\frac{4}{5}$ & in 1830 they will have $\frac{1}{2}$.
The march of slavery then is south. This will be still more evident by one or two specific examples.

In 1790 Geo. had about 30,000 slaves - in 1820, 150,000 showing an increase of 5 fold on the original stock in 30 years. While in Mary. during the same time on an original stock of 103,036 there was an increase of only 4,352; & in Virg. on an original stock of 292,627, there was an increase of only 128,526. Now how did it happen that the original stock of Mary. was increased so little - that of Virg. less than $\frac{1}{2}$, while that of Georgia was 5 fold? Surely the climate of Mary. & Virginia is as healthy as that of Georgia - Their slaves too are as prolific & their system of slavery as mild. Why then the difference in the rate of increase?

Let it not be supposed that this vast difference is wholly owing to the inter-territorial trade. We however assume that all the circumstances are as, am.

able to increase in tone, as in ^{case} ~~the~~ other & that therefore with a far greater original stock, & north slave-holding states ought to exhibit a far greater increase, in the same period of time, than the south.

We then make a large deduction from the increase of the Southern States on account of the increase of their own original stock, & on account of multitudes carried into those states by white emigrants (keeping in mind however that a large proportion of these white emigrants never owned a slave until they purchased them in the ^{free} market for a special purpose of emigration) I say we make these deductions & even then there remains a vast multitude for whose introduction into those states no reason can be assigned except the ^{Slave} trade.

The conclusion therefore is, that Mary. Virg. & N. Car, while they have kept good & actually increased the number of their own slaves have also sold thousands & thousands to planters & traders going South & West. - One fact confirms this.

A few facts of more recent date confirming this conclusion. - A few months since 4 vessels, 2 from Baltimore & 2 from Norfolk, arrived at New Orleans at the same time, having 1000 souls on board. ~~Within 3 months~~ In the ~~inter~~ space of 3 months ~~that~~ only 2,700 were introduced into that ^{city} via. Balise, i.e. by water. In a letter from Norfolk, it is stated, that the ship Jefferson was then lying at the wharf with 2000 ^{from} slaves on board, just ready to sail for New Orleans - that 3 such cargoes left in the single month of Sept. last. that they intended to send 10,000 ^{from} ^{to N. Orleans} that city during the present year.

So then we promised you little else than a compilation of facts, but what a tale of woe do such facts tell! 10,000 slaves from the single port of Norfolk! You cannot

have so soon forgotten, the case of Philip Lee, son of Washington's servant - nor the burstings of his grief in anticipation of that time, which, but for the interposition of friends, would have separated him forever from his wife & seven beloved children. Think then of 10,000 slaves, in the technique of "picked hands" - selected one here & one there & estimate if you can the number of families broken up by this odious traffic. It is as if a number of men, women & children, should be selected from the families of Boston equal to the population of 3 such towns as Sudbury. Alas for our national motto "all men are born free & equal!" One day the degraded yet comparatively happy slave is surrounded by a family equally degraded & happy. - The next he is on his way to the Georgia market - His children to Tennessee; & his wife to New Orleans. Thus separated the hammer of the auctioneer soon fixes their destinies for life.

3. The scheme of Colonization is desirable on 23.
account of its influence upon the system of Slavery.

[That slavery is an evil, no man, who has ever enjoyed the blessings of a diff. state of society, will deny. The difficulty is to form any correct estimate of its magnitude. The mind is bewildered when it attempts the estimate. The heart sickens at those different attitudes in which it presents itself.] It is impossible [therefore] at this time, were we competent to the task, to present this subject to you in all its length & breadth. We shall notice it in only 2 points of view. 1. It impoverishes the country & 2. It is dangerous.

1. ~~believe~~. Slavery strikes a death blow at domestic industry. It divides the community into two great classes. [There is no such thing as a middle class. It is master or slave. It is as if in England, ~~our operative laborers~~, the yeomanry who are the effective laborers - the bone & sinew of the community were blotted out of existence - as if the veriest dregs of ~~our~~ society, incapable of feeling any stimulus to action but the fear of punishment, constituted the whole body of operative laborers. It is even worse. The two great classes, into which slavery divides society, are in every respect perfect antipodes. In one, comprising all the intelligence of the land, the sweat of the brow is dishonorable. The other, with minds dark & debased are but one remove from the cattle of England. In such a state of things it is in vain to talk of productive domestic industry. The slave, until he has made an quite an advance towards the intelligence of a free man, can never resort extensively to the use of labor-saving machines. Consequently the ~~loss~~

multiform modes of investing capital by means of which, a dense population is supported on a small extent of territory, can never be resorted to extensively, in t slave holding states, until t slaves have acquired a degree of intelligence wholly unsafe, or incompatible with a state of ~~slavery~~ servitude. Besides as his condition now is, the stimulants which operate in t bosom of a free laborer - such as provision for his present & future support - and compel him to be industrious - to ~~do~~ accomplish t most in t least possible time, can never enter t mind of t slave. The fear of t lash is t most powerful stimulus he knows. He regards, not t amount of his labor or t manner of its performance, if it but save him from t lash. The progress of t sun in t heavens is his greatest care; & his greatest anxiety is to see it sinking in t west.

But let facts speak. On every plantation, the aged & infirm & t children must be supported not by t product of their own present or previous labor but by t labor of t rest. ~~ix~~ They are ~~extraneous~~ ~~upon~~ This class in Virginia constitute $\frac{1}{6}$ of t whole slave population [] millions of acres of land in t slave holding states have been made irreclaimably barren. The most prosperous counties in Maryland & Virg. are those which have t fewest slaves. The value of houses & lands in Penn. increased in 15 years - from 1799 to 1814, \$90,000,000 more than those of Virginia - though Virginia is t largest. The valuation of t houses & lands in N. York & Penn, under t U. States' assessments, t principle of valuation being t same in all was more than \$60,000,000, while that of t houses & lands, & more than a 1,000,000 of slaves beside, of Maryland, Virg. N. & S. Car

Georgia, Kentucky, & Tenn., with a much larger area of land & more than twice the number of inhabitants was less than \$520,000,000 - nearly 2 less. In 1815 Little Conn. was put down at \$88,000,000 while the large State of Mass. with her slaves was valued at only \$74,000,000.

It should be observed that in overlooking as these facts show the system of slavery to have been, they show us what slavery has been at the height of its prosperity. The cultivation of cotton, for a few years past has given a high degree of prosperity either directly or indirectly to all slave holding states: But the day of that prosperity ^{engaged} will not always last. Egypt & East Indies have already ^{engaged} & the South American States can engage, in its cultivation to a great extent. But the market is now glutted. The demand can scarcely be increased, while the supply may be a thousand fold. Even now a large increase of quantity exported secures in return not an increase but a decrease of imports. In 1822 14,400,000 lbs were valued at \$24,000,000 but in 1823 17,300,000 lbs yielded only \$20,000,000. The smaller quantity yielding less than a larger. The day has already come, when the cultivation of cotton is unprofitable. It will soon be still more so compared with that of sugar the profits now are as 1 to 12. The planters at the South are fast learning this fact. In 1828 12 months of the year 1828 & 9 - 96,000,000 lbs of sugar were raised at the South - A quantity as great as that raised in the corresponding months of 1825-6. What then is the prospect before us? Either that the South will become bankrupt or that the West India slave bondage & the W. Indies will be transplanted to America: the latter are predicted that the scenes of St Domingo will not follow in its train.

2. Slavery is a dangerous evil.

It undermines the very foundation of a government; For it blots out of existence ~~any~~ everything like moral & intellectual power in a large class of community. Men to be slaves must necessarily be Pagans or in a state of degradation which is no better. Individual Christians, with some degree of intelligence, you may find even among slaves, but 2,000,000 or 1,000,000 of enlightenment a half enlightened Christian slaves is an absurdity which can never exist. In our own country intelligence & morality make no part of a slave. As to intelligence not only, are there no laws in any of the States ^{to secure} education of a slave but in many of the slaveholding states, there are laws prohibiting, not only his instruction but also that of any free black. In Virg. for instance a person detected in teaching a slave, free black or mulatto to read or write is subject to a penalty of \$3.00, or to 20 lashes upon his back well laid on. In South Carolina to a fine of 100 £ sterling. It is no exaggeration to say that 1,500,000 of our slave population cannot read. What then must be the state of morals? Probably one half of our slaves have no ^{correct} idea of a state of retribution for actions of this life. An accountable moral agent is to them an unmeaning term. In some instances they have been known, when blamed for an action to transfer the blame to their master. It was something unaccountable how blame should attach to them. These are solitary instances it is true, ^(mobile) facts however warrant us in this assertion that, as a general thing, the slave feels none of those moral restraints which operate untiringly on men conscious of their dignity & their being checked & progressed by vice, but contrary, his passions grow up untamed. He is scarcely conscious of right or wrong, in their full indulgence: And you might

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as well think of restraining of the waves of the sea
when tempest-tossed, or the wild propensities of the
brute creation, by means of moral suasion as the
unrestrained passions or propensities of the degraded
slave. And I suppose that this fact alone, is what
renders the use of lash, as necessary ~~in the~~ at the
South, in the management of slaves, as it is at the
North, in the management of cattle & horses.

Now then we wonder at this. The treatment he
receives from his superiors teaches him that
he is a thing & not a man. Even the profession
of piety is no security against the unhallowed
embrace of a licentious master. The last of the
~~series~~ - ~~He feels & lashed~~ He smarts under
lash of the overseer - He is transferred from one
master to another - He is mortgaged & leased - The
relation of parent or husband is sundered at the will
of his master. The hammer of the auctioneer is
often heard. All this teaches him a lesson, which
his disgusting servility to every white, as well as
to his master, shows that he has learned, viz
that he is a thing not a man. ~~And~~ ~~what~~
to what portion then of the 2,000,000 of slaves in our land
will you look for that moral & intellectual power,
which lies at the foundation of our government?
says Broth Fletcher, ~~now~~ in a letter from
Beverly, a few miles above Orleans. In the
whole length & breadth of our country, there is not
probably a more immoral & wicked people,
within the limits of civilized society. The last
Sabbath as I was returning from preaching,
I counted between 60 & 70 negroes at the labor
on the banks of the Mississippi, with the overseer at
their head. At the same time the woods were re-
sounding on all sides with the noise of the flogging

28. - clouds of smoke were curling from chim-
neys of sugar houses - every grog shop resounded
with revelry, intoxication & merriment - the
billiard table was surrounded by a throng of
reclined young men - at that moment &
whole learning population of the blacks were
driven to violence & forego the rest of Sabbath under
the lash of driver, while a great mass of white
population were either lounging in their ac-
customed listlessness & ignorance, or were drown-
ing their souls in beastly pleasures or senseless
merriment. In the midst of these stupefying
vices, & these open & universal outrages upon the
plainest ordinances of the bible, who will listen
to the preachers voice? He is almost like Lot in the
cities of the plain.

I hardly need to tell you after reading this sketch
of a Sabbath scene, that, with licentiousness, ~~vices~~
~~vice~~ ~~vice~~ intemperance in food & drink, gaming
blinking contempt of Sabbath - profligacy - debauchery
& many say ignorance ^{a large proportion by no means all} ~~unintelligent~~ ^{together with}
^{more} beastly ignorance & gratifications ^{excesses of}
the slaves, our slave holding states are emphatically
missionary ground - and that the Christian mis-
sionary, who cultivates it will find it overrun
with briars & thorns - or in other words that he will
find a state of morals containing the elements of
destruction.

Again slavery is dangerous because it weakens
the power of the nation. Our country is weak just
in proportion to the number of its slaves. In case of
invasion what opposing force would a nation of slaves
present? Why were the slaves so long, once driven
back from the coast & free in habitants of the mount-
ains called down to defend it? How came it to pass
that hundreds of these brave mountaineers perished

perishes by famine & disease around Norfolk, 29.
while the cultivators of the soil were removed lest they
should join with the enemy? Think you that if Wash-
ington had been situated in the centre of a free state
the English could have taken & burnt it? The
slave (then) is a dead weight when you look at
him as a defender of our country. May he is himself
an enemy: And there is now ~~him~~ in the midst of us
a nation of enemies. Including the free blacks, it now
numbers 2,300,000. 50 years hence & it will
number 8 or 10,000,000. But ^{before that time} at the present rate
of occupation, every acre of land in all our Southern
States will be occupied by extensive plantations.
What has already taken place in some of the older
slave holding states will then take place in all.
The ^{which nothing but physical force can prevent} increase of slaves will compel the master
to extend the limits of his plantation. The poorer
poorer planters, unable to extend their ~~own~~ plantation,
must sell to the richer. In this manner the blacks
will crowd out the whites. The increase of one is
& must be followed by a decrease of the other. This process
has ~~actually been~~ actually gone on in South Carolina.
It is now in progress in other states. It needs no spirit
of prophecy then to say that the time is not far distant
when the proportion of white to black shall be as 1 to
5. When we shall see in our lands 8 or 10,000,000 of blacks
[whether this prediction be fulfilled or not,] we shall see
a mass of physical force which will not always sleep.
There are ~~now~~ ^{now} causes in operation which will breathe
into it the breath of life. In view of that event let the face
of other nations who have held their fellow men in bond-
age teach us the fate of at least a part of our own.
Athens, Sparta, Rome sealed their destruction by
enslaving their captives in war. Tyre perished in a
single night by her slaves. We shall not soon
forget the bloody scenes of St Domingo. We may

while the white & white suffers no punishment for
 any of them except imprisonment in the penitentiary
 for any of them. I say & blacks will feel & injustice of
 such laws. They will understand the rejoicings and
 festivities of our national birth day. That spirit
 of insurrection which now sometimes shows it-
 self in the murder of a cruel master will not die.
 That fear among the whites which imperatively bids
 the ^{southern} missionary, be prudent - which in fact, though
 not in form, establishes a censorship of the press,
 compelling editors in that section of country to
 speak cautiously or not at all concerning the rights
 of a certain class of community - which in 1818
 dragged the persons from an African church
 in Charleston & lodged them in a guard house - which
 in the same city in 1822 would not be quieted but
 by a public proclamation of the absence of danger
 which in 1825 called out the militia to patrol the
 streets at night - which at every alarm of fire
 fills the inhabitants with apprehensions of insur-
 rection - that fear will not be quieted, nor will
 the cause of it be removed when the present 2,000,000
 of slaves shall have become 8 or 10,000,000. Our
 contraband ~~we were then~~ ~~we were then~~ ~~we were then~~ ~~we were then~~ ~~we were then~~
 dict that they will not then rise in their strength
 & in the language of the patriots of the American
 Revolution, say to their masters & to us that "For
 a people to be free it is sufficient to will it."
 It is unnecessary to dwell particularly upon the
 thousand occasions which slavery offers for resistance
 & party feelings a sectional jealousy. The Missouri
 question will not soon be forgotten. Later still we
 have heard the resolution, & even the law, passed by an
 apprehensive interference with the property of slavery.

their system of Slavery. "That having exhausted argument we will stand by our arms." A simple allusion to such facts, however confident we may now be in our ~~own~~ ^{union's} strength is enough to fill us with ~~dead~~ fearful apprehensions respecting the future - enough to compel every patriot & every Christian who does not wilfully close his eyes to what ~~is~~ ^{is} before him & danger to say in the language of Jefferson, "I tremble for my Country when I reflect that God is just."

III. The scheme of Colonization is not only an inadequate remedy for the evils just mentioned.

It would be interesting here to enter into a full discussion of the merits of other plans, which have been proposed to accomplish the same object, but our limits permit of only a passing notice. To show the inadequacy of Laws to abolish the Af slave-trade, we need mention only 3 facts. It is impossible to maintain on the Coast of Africa a naval force to carry them into full execution 2. There are now in the Colonies of Sierra Leone & Liberia about 13,000 recaptured Africans, whose rescue from servitude would hardly have been a blessing to them ~~except~~ ^{existence} without the aid of colonies either on the Coast of Africa or elsewhere for their reception. 3. It is estimated that Great Britain alone has expended £5,000,000 sterling for the abolition of this trade & yet without the aid of colonies what prospect has she of ultimate success? See page 11.

[Note to Form II. - The Gen. Government has in the power to stop that part of it which is carried

on by water - as an example - that being 33
Baltimore & St. Orleans - & every principle, consist-
ency justice & humanity call upon them to do
it - but farther than this it is a subject which no
legislation ~~can~~ ^{can} extend that of individual states
can over touch. This being true who does not
see the absurdity of supposing, that those states
which have slaves to sell, & those which wish to
buy will ever prohibit the traffic by legislative
enactment? - or if they should do this, that they will
ever take any effectual measures to carry such
enactment into execution? This is an evil which
nothing but the extinction of slavery or of force of public
opinion can ever ~~remove~~ remove.

As to the system of slavery - we have the unnatural
amalgamation - if they mean by this intermarriage
- to spread, on condition that they let the slaves
themselves

Amelioration is much to be desired; & every possible
effort should be made to secure it. But here also
we may learn a lesson from England. That here
in 1823 pledged itself to take some effectual
measures to ameliorate ~~the~~ the condition of
the slave in her West Indian Colonies; but
every effort to redeem the pledge has been on the part
of Government has been answered by the
insurrection & rebellion from the colonies. In 1846
three years after the pledge was made, the Govern-
ment had effected ~~almost~~ literally nothing. The
state of things, it is true, were a ~~very~~ ^{very} different
- fact now; but this has been brought about by the
unwearied persevering zeal of individuals, sanctioned
& supported by the government. That strong opposition
which would have crushed individual effort, has
been put down only by the strong arm of government.

34. In our country therefore still less can be done.
A little we can do. And when it is done is
once given for emigration to Africa, ~~we can do much~~.
~~But this is not the case~~ Thus securing the absence of any
or, we can do much. Till then 2,000,000 of enlightened
or half enlightened slaves is an absurdity which is
common sense. It fears of slave holders will never suffer
to exist.

But unless the slave is in some degree enlightened,
emancipation is a curse rather than a blessing.
The universal emancipation of 2,000,000 of these degra-
ded beings could it ever be effected, would be to turn
it loose upon a land 2,000,000 of free but ~~criminals~~ ^{unimproved}.
Colonization then is our last resort. Not that all
other plans are to be abandoned - let them all be pursued -
so far as they can - But here is a plan distinct from
them all, inasmuch as this ^{alone} can be carried into effect
without a alteration of a single existing law & without
a violation of a single individual right.

We have already noticed the effects of this scheme in
our own country - We shall now look at it, in
reference to the future destiny of Africa.

Three things only are necessary to abolish forever African
Slave-Trade & to elevate Africa to her rightful station among
the nations of the earth. 1. In a line of Christian colonies,
forming a bulwark of defence along the whole coast
to leave no place unoccupied on which a man-
stealer can set his unhallowed foot. 2. To open an
extensive commerce with the interior by which, in
exchange for the production of the soil, the natives can
procure those articles of foreign manufacture for
which they now exchange & sell their fellow countrymen.
3. To bring trade into circulation among them.

The scheme of colonization will accomplish all this.
[For 1. The colonies will drive the slave trade from the coast
In 1826 after some seven years with certain slave
traders in the vicinity, seven more obtained a mission

of territory from the natives, from which before more than 30,000 slaves had been annually exported. Liberia has banished the trade from 150 miles of coast. Sierra Leone from nearly 2000.

2. The colonies will open an extensive commerce with the interior. The interior trade of Liberia already extends back 150 miles - That of Sierra Leone quite to Timbuctoo.
3. This commerce will constantly bring the natives into contact with the colonies. Thus their happy & prosperous condition & their vigorous measures to stop the trade [their prompt refusal to participate in it - every thing] will exert an influence direct & irresistible to bring the trade into disrepute. The influence of the colonies their influence not only in this respect but in others also is now immense. An Ashmun was sometimes addressed by the neighboring tribes as the man of the whole country. On a certain emergency, more than a 1000 men under arms were marched to the colony to ask his direction how to proceed. The neighboring chiefs have solemnly pledged themselves to exclude all other traders from their territory except those of the colony. Says Capt. Nicholson "They already begin to see that it is civilization & blessings of religion which give superiority to man over his fellow man. They had supposed it was a white skin, but now they see in their neighborhood, men of their own color enjoying all the advantages hitherto deemed peculiar to the former. This has excited a spirit of inquiry which must tend to their benefit." "The slave trade will cease as the colony extends its settlements." That this statement is not overdrawn is evident from other facts. Two schools exclusively for native children have been opened among these tribes. Both are unanimously patronized by the chiefs. One, 65 or 70 miles in

The interior from Montevideo, which commenced with 20 children of the same nation, is so decidedly approved by the prince & chiefs, that they have determined to clothe & train all who are instructed in it according to the habits of civilized life. Indeed there is not a man in the whole country about the colony, who is not anxious to have one or more of his sons placed in the family of a colonist. More than 50 native children have been thus adopted. Says the Ashmun "Our influence over them [i.e. the natives] is unbounded - it is increasing - it is more extensive than I were at this early period, just my character by asserting."

Facts of a similar character, showing the influence of civilization over the native tribes, might also be adduced. but our limits are so far exceeded that we are obliged to stop. Your patience is requested for a few moments longer, while we lay before you a few facts showing the present state of feeling & the probable influence of the colonies among nations in the interior, which may never come under their jurisdiction.

It is an interesting fact that there is a strong dislike among many of these nations to the slave-trade. In 1825 Asana, King of Acclimena a province at the head of establishing a legitimate & honest trade instead of slave trade, the Sierra Leone river, when reasoned with on the subject, exclaimed the next morning in presence of all his chiefs & other people assembled "Oh white man, I thought it was all last night: Your palaver is a good one. If I go to fight I waste powder, I waste life, & sometimes I get nothing: If I get any thing, I do it to other people; & the Book says that is not right. If I make trade I do myself good - I do other people good. I hurt nobody. I must try what you tell me for one year

house of the oppressed? 23,000; many of them
almost as degraded & powerless as the free black, em-
igrated to the U. States in 1827. 6000 free blacks
emigrated to Hayti in a single year. What
kinders then that the tide of emigration should
not in the same way roll over benighted Af?
and if I get money, I shall not fight for slaves
again." [On another occasion, the same King, when
horrors of slaveship were detailed to him & the miseries
entailed upon captives in a foreign land were detailed
to him, shed tears & protested that he would never fight
for slaves again.] And yet a short time after this, some
slave traders from the west having arrived & offering
money for slaves, Assana unable, to resist temptation
was preparing to carry ~~was~~ into ~~was~~ made
preparations to carry ~~was~~ wage war against a
neighboring nation. He was remonstrated with. For
some time he was silent & hung down his head: at
length he replied - They have done me no harm - I tell
you true they have done me no harm & I have no
right to fight them." He then proceeded to justify him-
self for this once, because otherwise his people would
have nothing to do & a white man himself had told
him that "an idle man will work mischief"; at the
same time promising that after he had ~~got~~ supplied
those traders, he would endeavor to find some other
mode of keeping his people employed. Ah! he exclaimed
you English are good people - You do not wish to see black
men in trouble - You keep ships, to take slaves from
bad white men, & you do not sell them: You put them
down at Sierra Leone - give them plenty to eat - plenty
to drink, plenty of cloth - and you teach them to know
God. Governor MacCarthy must be a good man: I
must be good friends with him."
This king is one instance among many. Several of tribes
about Liberia have declared that the slave trade was a
"bad business" nor is this feeling confined to the tribes on the
coast. It extends into the interior. Says Major Benham

Speaking of the prospect of opening an humane & advantageous trade with Bornou - "I think I may say, that neither the Sheikh himself nor the Bornou people carry on this traffic, ^{Slave-trade} without feelings of disgust, which even habit cannot conquer. Of the existence of a Foreign slave-trade, or one which consigns these unfortunates to Christian masters, they are not generally aware at Bornou; & so contrary to the tenets of his religion - ^{Mahomedan} of which he is a strict observer - would be such a system of barter, that one may easily conclude, that the Sheikh of Bornou would be willing to assist, with all the power that he possesses, in any plan, which might have for its object, the putting a final stop to a commerce of this nature. Major Denham then goes on to show ^{by facts} that this conjecture is not groundless. All classes of people listened with eagerness, to their proposals for establishing a fair & honorable trade, by means of European merchants, in the natural productions of the country. The Sheikh promised protection to all such traders who should come within the sphere of his influence - particularly if they were English. "Every probability," he says, "is against such a barter as the slave trade, being preferred by the African black. Let the word of the Sheikh himself, addressed to us in the hearing of his people, speak the sentiments that have already found a place in his bosom. You say true: we are all sons of one father! You say also that the sons of Adam should not sell one another. If you know every thing! God has given you all great talents; but what are we to do? The Arabs who come here will have nothing else but slaves: why don't you send us your merchants? You know us now: & let them bring their women with them, & live among us, & teach us what you talk to me about so often, to build houses & boats, & make rockets! The reader will conceive, with what exulting hearts, we heard these words from the lips of a ruler in the heart of Africa."

Bello another famous & intelligent sultan, ~~who~~ speaking on the same subject ^{said to} Mr. Clapperton on parting with him "Let me know the precise time, & my messengers shall be down on any part of the coast you may appoint, to forward letters to me from the mission, on the receipt of which, I will send an escort to conduct it to Sandaw" - assuring Mr. C. as a

motives to influence t Eng. Government, to send out 39
(such) a mission ^{for trading} that he was able to put an effectual
stop to t slave trade throughout his dominions.
Such are t feelings of t natives, ^{in reference to t slave trade} nor are the unprin-
-pled & avaricious Moors, although they reap ~~much~~ an im-
-mense profit ^{from this trade} ~~from this trade~~ wholly destitute of similar
feelings ~~in reference to the slave trade~~. Major Denham
says it was with feelings of t highest satisfaction, that t
listened to some of t most respectable of t [Moonish] merchants
when they declared, that, were any other system of trading
adopted, they would gladly embrace it, in preference to
dealing in slaves."

In conclusion your Com. would say a few words concerning
themselves. At the commencement of t year the Com. felt that ^{these} was in
them & in the members of the Seminary a great want of feeling in
behalf of t African. This, they were convinced was wholly owing to a cor-
-responding want of information respecting evil, to which he is
subject. A sub-committee was therefore appointed to assign to each
individual of t committee a particular part of t great subject of t
wrongs, concerning which he should collect all the information
possible & present it to t Com. embodied in a short dissertation
The benefits of t plan have already been realized in t increased
interest of our meetings.
But your Com. have not confined their exertions to themselves.
It was found that t next 4th of July ~~would~~ ^{some} come on Saturday. It
was suggested that t Com. should make special exertions ~~with the~~
to induce the ministers in this vicinity to bring the cause of
Af. Col. before their respective congregations, either on t
4th or on t Sabbath succeeding & to take up
contributions to aid the funds of t Nat. Society.
A subcommittee was appointed to devise a plan
by which the object could be most effectually
accomplished. They reported the following, which
was adopted by t Com. A list of towns, 34 in num-
-ber, was drawn up & read at a special meeting of
t committee. Each individual selected those
towns in which he was acquainted - feeling
himself pledged by vote of t Com. to ~~propose~~ take
all proper measures, by ~~cooperation~~ simply proposing
the subject to the minister, ~~or~~ by cooperation
with him, to secure an address or sermon ~~by~~ a

contribution as above proposed, to aid the cause of Col.
The Com. were aware that in order to carry
their plan into successful operation, it was ne-
cessary ~~that there~~ the most important facts,
connected with the history of that Society & the
Colony in Africa, should be collected from
the voluminous reports of Society & printed in
a small pamphlet, to be sent, if possible to
all Ministers in England - so that every
one might have the materials for a sermon
or an address in some tangible shape, so
that no one could have the least excuse for
not pressing the claims of Col. upon the people of
his charge. Not feeling able or willing to under-
take this task themselves, your Com. immedi-
ately addressed a letter to Mr. Gurley, ^{Soc. of Col. Soc.} stating
the plan of operation proposed, & earnestly
requesting [managers of that Society, to
publish] such a pamphlet, ^{that} ^{might be published} pledging them-
selves at the same time to send it to all
Ministers in this region [free of expense to
them & to the Nat Society]. A letter has been
received ^{from Mr. G.} stating that such a pamphlet will be
prepared & sent to us.

Allow us then, brethren to make our appeal
to you, in view of the facts now laid before you.
We have not dwelt much upon the moral deg-
radation of the negro either in our own land
or in Africa. There are two reasons for this, 1st
we have had access to no specific information on
this point, which could be presented in brief & 2^d
The physical degradation of the African, as well